ANOTHER CHURCH DEPARTURE. Spiritual

A Protestant Episcopal Clergyman Goes Over _ to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Joshua D. Bradley, of the Oratory of St. Sacrament, Delivers a Farewell Sermon to His Church and Announces His Adoption of the Roman Catholic Faith-A Sympathising Congregation and an Affectionate and Touching Parting.

The Rev. John D. Bradley, a graduate of Oxford University, England, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and who has omciated as of Doctor of Divinity, and who has officiated as paster of the Protestant Episcopal church—"Oratory of St. Sacrament"—West Forty-third street, between Buth and Tenth avenues, made a public recantation of the Protestant faith in a farewell sermon to his late congregation yesterday morning. The congregation was quite unprepared for this avoual of a change of faith, and it was received with the morning. nany of those who heard it. The congregation lesired Mr. Bradley to reconsider his determination, on. Mr. Bradley is a young man, about thirty years of age, with a fine, intellectual appearance,

with pleasing and captivating manners.

The congregation has been distinguished for its extremely ritualistic character. The church is litted after the manner of Catholic chapels—with altar, candles, candelabras, crucifix and sacred pic-Protestant Episcopal Frayer Book has been ob-served, but has been always interpreted in the spirit of the Catholic Church, and has been treated as closely after the formula of the latter as was con-

Episcopacy.

While the change of faith might have been ex while the change of latti might have been saveled, from all this, its announcement yesterday was received with great surprise on the part of a majority of Mr. Bradley's congregation.

THE SEBMON.

"Now Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Oburch, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

MY DEAREST BRETUREN-I stand up here before you this morning to address you for the last time as pastor of the Anglican or Protestant Episcopa urch. And since it would be an unmanly thing for me to turn my back on you, whom I have loved so sincerely, and who, I know, have returned my love with equal sincerity, without some parting words of explanation and good will, I have forced upon myself the sad task, trusting to Divine grace to carry me through with it. And, my brethren, I throw myself upon gour generosity, inasmuch ing of this address, and the little time I have had has been distracted with pains in the head as well as pains in the heart. You know we have all loved our Anglican Church very dearly—none more so than I have done. It contains in it so much that than I have done. It contains in it so much that commends itself to our religious and natural instincts. While, moreover, we have a sivays regarded it as a branch, and that a very pure one, of the holy Cathelic Church, we have thought that its faith was the fath of the Church in every age, and that the so-called Reformation was a reformation not of faith but of mere matters of ecclesiastical discipline—as, for example, the appeal to Rome, communion in one kind, ceilbady of the clergy, services said in a dead language and such like matters—but that the faith remained the ancient faith, whole and undefiled, as it had once for all been delivered to the saints. We have been faithfully conscious that our Church was an asylum for many and congenial spirits, the children of many generations of Protestants and Purtains, whom the Church was too indifferent to maist upon their dutiful submission in her pale. We have always believed that conditions of many generations of Protestants and Purtains, whom the Church was too indifferent to maist upon their dutiful submission in her pale. We have always believed that God the Holy chost so overruled the united action that however diverse their sentiments might be as private doctors or theologians, still dood would never allow them to stuliny themselves as an episcopate or a church. On this matter he appealed with confidence to the past and the fautre, declarating our willingases to leave the Church when it should have been willing as so long to the content of the commends itself to our religious and natural in-stricts. While, moreover, we have always regarded it as a branch, and that a very pure one, of the holy

we have inought her attitude a justimate one, the natural result of Papal aggression and political Jesuficial intrigne; and while with 1r. Pusey we would have been willing as a body to submit to Papal supremacy, we have deprecated individual secession, since, as individuals, we have not thought ourselves personally culpable. Roman Catholics and orthodox Easterns have warned us that our Church did not possess the gitt of indefectibility in faith, and we have as confidently retorted, "Time will prove." My breithren, time has proved. Above all we prided ourselves upon the truth of the validity of our order and the patent fact that our Church, in her liturgy, articles and rituals undoubtedly taught the real presence of our Lord under the forms of bread and wine. Oh! how rudely the mask has been torn from our eyes! The bishops of this so-called Catholic Church meet together in Baltimore for solemn council, under the guidance of the Holy Ghost. They inaugurate their proceedings with the celebration of the most divine eucharist. This, at all events, seems encouraging. In thought we wander back to the great synods of the undivided Church. We gaze with child-like pleasure on the stately procession; we listen with beating heart to the ancient chant; we look with awe on the closed golden gares, behind which the bishop is consecrating the blessed sacrament; we think we hear the grand, old, uncompromising words of the litury of St. Chrisostom, "Make this bread the precious body of our Lord and God and Saviour, Jesus Christ," We see in imaginatian the curring incense ascending and the prostrate, adoring multitude of the faithful, and we compare with this the awint results seen at Baltimore. My God just think of it! The service is over, the blessing pronounced, and bishops, with patens

the fathiul, and we compare with this the awful reality seen at Baitimore. My God just think of it The service is over, the blessing pronounced, and bishops, with patens

FULL OF CONSECRATED BREAD

and chalces of consecrated wine are laughing and calking, and eating and drinking, while the body of the church is a scene of uproar, gossip and confusion. Such is the inauguartion of the so-called Catholic Synod. The proceedings are on a par with its commencement, while its termination is nothing less than suicidal and tragical. This synod turns out to be an Episcobal attack on the two great sacraments of the Gospel—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord. Both are explained away in order to take to the Episcopal embrace, not Catholics, who are already sufficiently scandalized at our ecclesiastical attude, but heretics, who deny all those truths which distinguish Anglicanism from other lorms of Protestantism. The bishops, with that wonderful official self-importance so impate in Anglican prelates, presume to define what the Catholic Church means, or rather dues not mean, by the terms regeneration in baptism. They declare that baptism does not effect a moral change. Now of course the word "moral," as anplied to the effect of baptism, was unknown to the Fathers of Trent, and by a charitable quibble the denial in the strictest sons of a moral change may be allowed to be not distinctly heretical. But also we know for whose relief those words were uttered at all. Men who deny baptismal regeneration, and, certainly, the public in general take the denial of moral change to be an equivalent to the denial of the Catholic doctrine, which declares in the words of the Fathers of Trent, "By baptism we are signed with a character which can nothing in the regenerate because there is no condemnation to those who by baptism are truly buried with Christ. * *

But putting off the old man and putting on the new, or baptism are truly buried with Christ. * *

But putting off the old man and putting on the new, or long the proceedings in the l of col." And the proceedings in the lower house of priests and lairy are characterized by a like apirstual perversity. One reverend divine thinks the
Eduscopal Church is tottering because he had seen
two or three clergymen prostrate before the sacrament, and (only think of it!) their foreheads to the
floor. And among all that crowd of the clerical
and lay representatives of the Episcopal Church
one cally, on the last day of the
Convention; avowed his belief (all honor to lim) in
the Cathodic verity of the real presence. And what,
my brethren, is the tragical end of the whole matler? A pastoral letter from the bisnops, containing these two astounding statements:—The doctrine which chiefly attempts as yet to express itself
by ritual is questionable and dangerous ways is
connected with the Holy encharist. The doctrine
semplastically

What is known as Eucharistical adoration is undoubledly inculcated and encouraged by that ritual
all posture lately produced among us, which finds
no warrant in our "Office for the administration of the Holy Communion," Although
men may, by anlawful reasoning on Divine
mystories, argue themselves into an acceptance
both of the practice and the doctrine which it implies, these are most certainly unsutnorized by
tholy Scripture, entirely saide from the purposes for
which the both secrament was insulated, and most

dangerous in their tendencies. To argue that the spiritual presence of our dear Lord in the Holy Communion for the nurture of the lastiful is such a presence as allows worship to Him thus and there present is, to say the very least, to be wise above that which is written in God's Eoly Word; for the objects of this holy sacrament as therein revealed are, first, the memorial before God of the one sacrides for sins lorever; and secondly, the strengthening and refreshing of the sous of the faithful. Moreover, no one can last to see that it is impossible for the common mind to draw the line between the worship of such an undefined and mysterious presence and the awful error of adoring the elements themselves. Wherefore, if a teacher suggests this error by act of posture, he places nimestin antagonism to the doctrine of this Church and the teachings of God's Word, and puts in peril the souls of men. In the presence, therefore, of this danger we call upon the ministers and membered the Church to bear in mind that while they should always cherish and exhibit that true and genulue reverence which devoully recognizes

"THE DIGNITY OF THE HOLY MYSTERY" and the great peril of the neworthy receiving

always cherish and exhibit that true and prevence which devoutly recognizes
"THE DIGNITY OF THE HOLY MYSTERY
and the great peri of the unworthy receiving
thereof," yet it is the bounden duty of each one to
depy himself the outward expression of what to
him may be only reverence. If that expression and

Idolatry.

The bare suggestion that the intercession of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, is in any way to be sought in our approaches to the throne of grace, is an indignity to the One only mediator and intercessor, which we, His apostolic witnesses, cannot too strengly nor distinctly forbid in his holy and all-sufficient name.

To this massically horotical propouncement every

only mediator and intercessor, which we, His apostolic witnesses, cannot too strongly nor distinctly forbid in his holy and all-sufficient name. To this miserable beretical pronouncement every bishop in the Episcopal Church is committed. One, indeed, is said to have privately expressed a regret at a clergym.—'s supper table, but the leading that Church is understood to have publicly defeaded the analysis and the summan. And not one single Episcopal voice has been raised in protest. On the contrary, the conservative Bishop whittingham, of High Church memory, maists that this pastoral is binding on the consciences of all the clergy as the unanimous voice of the "teaching order" in the Church. Now, my dearest, dearest children, deacept "the urgency of these visible facts" as Dr. Newman puts it. Come down from your lofty pedestal of imagination. Blow away the phantom of A FUTURE COUNCIL.

of undoubted Christendom, and condescend to look at facts. And it is a fact, as true as the fact of my speaking to you, that had any bishop or number of bishops given vent to such an ulterance in the days of andivided Christendom concerning the excharist holy baptism and the Mother of God, they would have been deposed, degraded and excommunicated. So that, as a matter of fact, we are in communicated. So that, as a matter of fact, we are in communicated. So that, as a matter of lact, we are in communicated they may worship Him there present. "Ah I what communion at the hands of those who ack nowledge that they do not so "discern the Lord's body" as to feel they may worship Him there present. "Ah I what communion the hands of those who ack nowledge that they do not so "discern the Lord's body" as to feel they may worship Him there present. "Ah I what communion at the hands of those who ack nowledge that they do not so "discern the Lord's body" as to feel they may worship Him there present. "Ah I what communion the hands of those who ack nowledge that they do not so "discern the Lord's body" as to shall have a subject to the holy com

pealed to history. I caunot but acknowledge that there are

MANY DIFFICULTIES.

But there are no difficulties in the Roman system to be compared with the difficulties in the Anglican. While Roman Cathelies may differ in matters of taste, opinion or policy, we are all at sea on the question of each and every sacrament, while the presiding Bishop of the whole American Episcopal Church (the Bishop of Ohio) is known to think episcopacy the most valuable and useful form of Protestantism, but certainly not of divine origin or essential to true Christianity. But, my bretheren, you will say "What of papal infallibility?" I confess it has for me a great cnarm. Our Lord is, of course, the head of His Church, but he has a vicar upon earth. The visible church must have a visible head, the infallible Church an infallible nead. The Pope cannot error ministerially, acting as the head of the Church, though as a private doctor of theologian he may err and commit errors of judgment in the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline. Our treasure is in an earthen vessel, and, therefore, abuses are to be expected, and the head of the Church is such a head that he may not, for instance, say to the feet, "I have no need of you," nor yet may the feet say to the nead, "I have no need of thee." Yet this is what the Anglican Church did say when she severed herself from Rome. King Henry Vill., and all his successors since, too, have most positively told the Pope, contrary to the Scriptural command, "I have no need of thee." Deny this if you can "Mal"you inment, "and so you are going oach upon your dear old Anglican Church "My weethers, no such thing. I am no Janatic. I have neither torn off collar, "Burnep My Bible

nor destroyed my cassook. I leave the Anglican Church, thanking Ged that there are so many sweet souls in her communion, striving after Catholic unity. Of all forms of Protestantism Anglicanism is the hismost, There is more good among Anglicanism, to the contract of the protestantism and principle I am of the protestantism. The pro

upon the rock. What is the rock? A council held inialitie by your own Church teaches you. "Thon art Peter, and on this rock," &c. In conclusion, do not let my course, or the sianderous tongues that will lash me when this thing is publicly known, frighten you back into Protestantism. If Roman Catholicism is so manifestly an error it will bear examination. Just exercise your common sense, and, as you would do in a matter of business speculation, search and look; consult teachers on both sides, and, like people of common sense, judge between them, never forgetting the necessity of prayer and the fact that neither fatner nor mother, nor any social or worldly interests are to be preferred to the sweet will of our only Lord and God and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

MRS. WHARTON.

Review of the Ketchum Murder Prosecution Case.

Anticipation of an Acquittal-What May Come Afterwards-The Van Ness Indictment-The Prisoner and Her Enemies.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21, 1872. There are so many peculiar features surrounding the trial of Mrs. Wharton that I hardly know where to begin and where to leave off recounting them—so many that cannot be reconciled by sound and to discuss them. But in the quiet of this day, when naught of the unpleasant surroundings which have gathered around this quiet city for so many weeks are about me. I have cause to think and time to indite something that may be of interest.

THE CASE IN ITS INCEPTION AND PROGRESS. It is now nearly eight weeks since the trial first actions it is fast approaching a speedy and happy

such strange and dramatic surroundings that every step has been full of deep and abiding interest. No life trial was ever more so. The fearful game has been played with a desperation rarely, if ever before, known, and while it has been going on the world has looked in breathless suspense for the re-THE ISSUE CLOSE AT HAND.

writing the end w.ii have undoubtedly come.

The result can be no longer a matter of doubt.

WHAT MAY FOLLOW, EVEN AFTER AN ACQUITTAL. It is safe to assert that the priscner will be pronounced whosly guiltless, but whether that verdict of the jury of her countrymen will send her forth from the prison house to her once happy, but now desolate, nome is a matter which depends upon the action of those who have so bitterly pursued her during the long and tedious investigation, which is THE VAN NESS MURDER INDICIMENT.

There is another indictment pending against this unfortunate lady for an attempt to murder by potson Mr. Eugene Van Ness, who was at one time ner confidential business agent. That case remains to be disposed of as soon as this is decided, either by a noile prosequi trial or continuance to the spring

What course will be pursued may be inferred from the vindictive manner in which the case now from the vindictive manner in which the case how almost closed has been prosecuted. It is safe to predict that it will be continued until the April term of court, and that Mrs. Whatton will be autiented to the fate of remaining in fail until that lime—a piece of unjust persocution—if she is unable to give the necessary ball, which will be expectation, if one may judge from the unjust acts of those who have been furthering the present prosecution.

outlon.

If such is the case there is much that may be said in relation to this Van Ness case which is now under the strict bann of secrecy, but which will be of deep interest to the public mind and upon which I shall have occasion to speak in a future letter.

have occasion to speak in a future letter.

THE FINAL SCENE IN COURT.

It is expected that with the meeting of the Court to-morrow there will be an immense crowd of people from the different surrounding cities to witness the closing scenes, which will be pregnant with an interest such as has never before attached to a criminal prosecution in this country. But whether Mrs. Wharton will reap the benefits of that acquittal, as she undoubtedly should, in an immediate and unconditional release remains in the hands of those who have treated her with little mercy or even exact justice.

DARING BANK BREAKING.

Five Burglars Brenk Into a Trenton Bank and Blindfold One Watchman-Alarm Given By Another-Escape of the Rob-

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21, 1872. A bold attempt was made this evening to roo the Trenton Banking Company, Warren street, Tne burglars obtained an entrance about half-past six, ued and blindfolded Swem, one of the watchmen, as soon as he entered, and then went to work; but the front door about half-past eight, and caught hold of by the burglars. He made a short scume at the door, which attracted the attention of scume at the door, which attracted the attention of a lady and gentleman passing at the time, who gave the alarm. The burgiars succeeded in making good their escape, leaving tools of all kinds used in their profession and papers of the bank strewn in all directions. The officers of the bank are engaged in searching to see how much has been taken, but are unable to say at present. Crowds of people assembled round the bank when the alarm was given, and stood there for a long time, eager to hear if anything had been taken. It is reported that five men were engaged in the robbery. The officers examining the bank found that a number of private boxes had been rified of United States bonds. Thus far they have discovered twelve boxes opened. The loss may be \$100,000. The burgiars got in the vault by prying off the door. The private boxes were in this vault. The funds of the bank were not taken. The burgiars left a travelling bag containing tools and counterfeit coin. People are running to the bank from all points to know about their private boxes. One of the burglars was a very tall man, with a bald head. The police were within two minutes of them.

A LARGE PIPE FOUNDRY BURNED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21, 1872. At four o'clock this morning the Union Pipe Foundry of Dennis Long & Co., on Fulton street near Preston, was destroyed by fire. Loss abou \$175,000; insurance only \$10,000, as follows:—On the building—Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine \$2,000; North British and Mercantile, \$4,000; Home

\$2,000; North British and Mercanlile, \$4,000; Home, New York, \$2,000. On machinery—Springfield Fire and Marine, \$400; North British and Mercanlile, \$1,000; Home, New York, \$500.

The pipe foundry was one of the most extensive in the United States, having a capacity for 27,000 tons of metal annually, the main building and wings covering nearly 150 by 210 feet, and was being ran to its utmost capacity, having extensive contracts to fill. Nearly all the costly machinery was destroyed. The foundry was located where there was great difficulty in getting water. The fire engines hait to be run to the river, and the hose had to be spliced in order to reach the burning building. There was considerable wind, blowing the sparks and burning brands towards a lumber yard, and a number of frame buildings east of the foundry, and that portion of the city was in great danger for a while. The foundry was supposed to be freproof; hence the small insurance. The fire was the result of an accident, and was discovered by persons outside, the watchman in the building being asieep. The firm has lost by fire during the past eight years nearly haif a million doilars.

A MURDEROUS LUNATIO.

An Insane German Shoots His Sister and

Her Two Children and Attempts Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21, 1872.

At ten o'clock this morning a young man named
Theodore Thorn in a fit of insanity shot his sister,
Mrs. Green, and her two daughters, Wilhelmina, aged twelve years, and Larmina, aged eight years The two former were shot in the stomach, and will probably die. The latter was wounded in the hip and will recover. Thorn also attempted to shoot his brother-in-law and then put the pistor to his own head and fired. The bullet glanced, inflicting own head and ared. The bullet gianced, inflicting a painful, but not dangerous, wound. Thorn is now in hospital. He will be arraigned in the City Cour to-morgow morning, where application will be made to send him to a lunatic asylum. All are respectable Germans. Green keeps a grocery at the foot of City street and lives in the rooms above, where the tragedy occurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A BREWERY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Conrad Bersch, a native of Germany, 20 years age, accidentally fell through a hatchway in the brewery of Scharnagel & Reitzner, Williamsburg, on Friday evening last, and sustained injuries that proved latal. The remains of the uniortunate young man were properly interred yesterday by direction of Coroner Whitenil. The deceased was employed in the brewers at the time he received the fata

WASHINGTON.

OUR POLICY IN THE PACIFIC.

Japan Seeking Closer Union with the United States and a Place in the International Arbitration Councils.

The Mikado to Mediate for Us in the Corea.

Rear Admiral Jenkins to Relieve Rear Admiral Rodgers in the Asiatic Squadron.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Colfax, Wilson and Blaine Fighting-Littlejohn, of New York, Looming Up.

CUBA AND SPANISH SLAVERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1872. Rear Admiral Jenkius to Relieve Rear Admiral Rodgers in the Asiatic Complica-tions in the East.

The rumor printed in the Herald some days ago, to the effect that Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins

has been ordered to relieve Rear Admiral John Rodgers of the command of the Asiatic squadron is not only well founded, but it is an event of more than ordinary significance. Our government has been without a well defined policy in the East, even the punishment of the Coreans being considered a victory barren in its results and perhaps disastrous Rodgers to return home to look after his private business gave the Secretary of the Navy an opportunity to do justice to an excellent officer, who ought to have received the command of the European squadren when Rear Admiral Asiatic squadron is considered at the Navy Department, as it is in fact, the most important fleet in the service, and Rear Admiral Jenkins' appointment was made out of regard for the importance of the place and his own peculiar fitness for its duties. On the 1st of February the order relieving Rear Admiral Rodgers and designating Rear Admiral Jenkins as his successor will be issued, and the lat-ter will sail from San Francisco about the 1st of March, relieving Rear Admiral Rodgers upon his arrival at Yokohama. Rear Admiral Jenkins will travel without ostentation, going out on the regular mail steamer, and taking with him only an aid and a clerk. He will retain the Colorado as his flagship, but his squadron will be increased by the addition of three or four light draught vessels, which can penetrate the rivers of China and suc-cessfully pursue the Chinese pirates.

China and its dependencies, including Corea and

Japan, Borneo, Sumatra and Slam, are the principil countries with which the Asiatic squadron is brought in contact. Of these Japan and Siam are especially friendly; but China, through the Corean ally cooling in its favor toward America, till it has at last assumed an attitude which is almost hostile, and war with that country is considered more imminent than with either be furnished with a synopsis of all-the despatches to our Minister to China and the instructions to our deet, which is any way explain our relations to our the Eastern nations; so that he may go to his new command thoroughly informed on every point with which he may be compelled to deal.

On the arrival in this city of Minister de Long, from

Japan, which will be in a few days, he will have a conference with our former and the present Japanes Ambassador, and a defined policy is expected to be the result. It is the design of our government to return the extreme friendship of Japan by a like friendliness on our part, the coming of the present Japanese Embassy being considered a more im-portant event than the visit of the Russian Grand Duke, and the fostering of pleasant relations with this singularly active and progressive people as of equal moment with the consummation of the Treaty of Washington. We look to the friendly offices of Japan to restore good feeling portant mission will be undertaken and accomplished by the Japanese government. The trouble we have had with the Eastern nations through ill considered acts of hostility, and the growing immake our government careful in American intercourse with the Asiatic peoples. Rear Admiral Jenkins goes out as the exponent of the new policy, and he will take care never to interfere to the disadvantage of any of the Eastern nations and see that they are not wronged or oppressed either by the representatives of our government or citi-zens of the United States. His task is considered a very difficult one, and but for the friendship of Japan it would be almost hopeless. It is under stood that the Chinese are placing constructions of the Burlingame Treaty in regard to merchants and missionaries which were not anticipated when it was made, and it is admitted that the latter are a source of great trouble and annoyance both to the ated by treating the Eastern nations as a part of the great civilized human family and to allow no violent or distasteful inroads upon their religion, simpl because they are pagans. In other words, the Navy Department has resolved to enforce the golden rule in the East, and to allow no Biblical despoiling of the heathen. But it becomes a question whether cluding the United States, will submit to the forced constructions of the Burlingame Treaty, and the relations of China with England, France, Holland and Germany may be complicated, owing to the backward steps which the Chinese are taking. Our government is anxious that there shall be no interference with our commercial privileges and no ob-stacle thrown in the way of our shipping interests in the Pacific. Ever since Mr. Seward's famous speect in the Senate twenty years ago, recounting the lightened and generous intercourse with the nations of the East, and pointing out the Pacific Ocean as idea of a broad and comprehensive policy has been crystallizing in the minds of our leading statesmen, but this is the first really intelligent effort to

ward giving it force and direction.

The selection of Rear Admiral Jenkins to command the Asiatic squadron was made solely with this object in view, and he will go out not only this object in view, and he will go out not only thoroughly informed on the whole question of Asiatio and American intercourse, but for all practical purposes more as an ambassador than as a naval officer of the government. Great judgment and skill will be required on our part to prevent trouble with China, and these he is believed to possess in an eminent degree. His familiarity with our navigation laws, his recognized ability as an executive officer and his ready sympathy with the spirit of American progress, as well as his claims spirit of American progress, as well as his claims on account of rank and efficient services, com-mended him as the fittest person to be entrusted with these important duties, and the most benefi-

cial results are expected.

It is understood that Rear Admiral Boggs, who has just been relieved from the command of the European squadron, will succeed Rear Admiral Jenkins as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, The duties of Rear Admiral Jenkins, commanding

our fleet in Asiatic waters, are likely to be effectively simplified by the provisions of the treaty which it is expected the imperial Embassy from Japan, now on is way to this city, will negotiate. Other important results are sure to follow the anticipated action of character of these are being discussed here. Not the least significant of these results looks, it is pre-

eastern portion of Asia. The forcible possession of and was long held by Japan as one of her own deencies, is a matter that may come up for arbi tration before the international diplomatic councils into which Japan will now ask formal admission. The growing triendly relations we hold with Japan sure to be strengthened by the new treaty about to be made, will, it is fully expected, have a perceptible effect in lessening the present suprem commercial influences Great Britain possesses in China, Japan, Siam and the Malayan Archipelago. Our commerce with Japan is at present the third in importance, Great Britain and France being first and second. Germany is next to us in extent.

The War for the Vice Presidency—Wilson's
Friends Savage with Colfax and Bellitling Blain e-Butler Wild with Wilson-Do Witt

The friends of Senator Wilson are ourspoken in their denunciation of Mr. Colfax in again putting himself forward for the Vice Presidency. They say that his political ambition as satisfied, that he did so indecent for him to nominate himself now and expect the whole republican party to quietly acquiesce in his self-nominated canditacy. They are equally severe on Biaine for playing into the hands of Colfax, and declare that while New England ought to have the candidate that Blaine could scarcely have carried his own State against Wilson. It is generally asserted in high quarters that while the President himself will take no part in the selection of the second name for the national ticket, that the feeling of leading members of the Cabinet and other persons near the White House is against Colfax and in favor of some other man east of the Alleghanies. If a suitable candidate from New York could be found he would likely to be encouraged by the special friends of the Exe cutive, and some of the shrewder politicians are beginning to suggest the name of Mr. De Witt C. Lit-tlejohn. It is not likely this suggestion will amount to much, but those who are taking of him affect to believe that he can make a very effective fight in severe battle over the Vice Presidency is not doubted. Wilson's friends are determined on carrying him through, while Butler is making open war on him and declares that he must be beaten. Cuba and the Spanish Slave Drivers' Demand

for Interference.

The Cuban leaders who have been in this city for some time seeking to induce Congress to recognize their republic as a belligerent power are beginning to despair of any such result, and are gradually be on a broader basis than they have yet occupied, and to demand direct interference. The recent enslavement of 25,000 Chinese coolles in Cubs and the landing of several cargoes of slaves on that island during the last year will be the principal arguments they will bring to bear upon Congress.

Grant Dropping St. Dominge.
It was said recently at the Executive Mansion that the President does not again intend to urge the purchase of St. Domingo, Congress having all the arguments and facts in the case, and therefore fully understanding it.

The Mexican Claims Commission. In the Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico on Saturday the Commissioners announced

opinions in forty-one American and six Mexican claims, all of which they rejected for various reasons. The following important order was an-nounced:—That commissioners now give notice that all claims by the United States vs. Mexico, and all claims by the latter government vs. the former, not disposed of before that date, will, on the 1st day of April next, be entered and heard, whereupon the government will proceed immediately to dispose of them in obedience to the requirements of the

Be Granted.
The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report favorably on the bills for the extension of the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal and the Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michi-gan ship canal in Wisconsin, each of which is designed to shorten navigation about two hundred miles. The land grants dependent on the prothousand acres of pine barrens, valuable mainly for their timber, in the district of country recently burned over, and the committee are largely in-nuenced in their action by a desire to afford employment to the inhabitants of Peshtigo and other places in the desolated district, in cutting this timber, the proceeds of which are to go to the canals. The committee are now engaged in the preparation of a general bill codifying and revising all existing laws which relate to homestead and pre-emption settlement.

Babcock and Porter's Defence. evidence, which will be presented to the Custom House Investigating Committee upon its return to Washington, and which, it is sale, will completely and unanswerably refute any testimony or reports

San Francisco Immigration Returns. According to returns made to the Bureau of Statistics it appears that during the quarter ended December last, there arrived at the port. of San Francisco 1,865 immigrants, of whom 1,696 were males and 163 females. The nationalities of the im migrants were as follows:-England, 48; Ireland, 57; Scotland, 23; France, 8; Germany, 24; Peru, 7; China, 636-of which 610 were males and 26 females: Vancouver's Island, 189; Sandwich Islands, 66. Their occupations were:-Clergymen, 3; clerks, 42; cooks, 3; farmers, 60; laborers, 1,623, merchants 64; mechanics, 266; miners, 133; mariners, 16; physicians, 8; without occupation, 267. Their ages were:-Under fifteen years, 132; over fifteen and under forty, 1,683; forty years and over, 150. Deaths

on the voyage, 4 males and 1 female.

The Union Pacific Track Clear of Snow. Delegate Hooper, having gone to Utah on busines connected with the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, is on his return to Washington, having on Friday telegraphed the latter fact from Omaha, saying he arrived there on time, and that the railroad was clear of snow and in good

running order.

The War Volunteers and the United States. It appears from the Treasury records that the amounts refunded to States for expenses in raising volunteers, from 1861 to 1872, are \$39,080,391. The balance claimed on suspended accounts is over five million dollars. New York has filed a claim of \$364,000 since the 2d of January. **Spenker Blaine's Sick Child.

The symptoms of Speaker Blaine's child seem to

be more favorable to day than heretofore.

Venezuelan Consul Recognized.
The President has recognized Florencio Rit Consul of Venezuela at New York.

Meeting of Farmers and Stock Raisers

The Stock Growers' Association, of Colorado, met here last evening, and was addressed by Dr.

Latham, of Wyoming.

Reports from all parts of the country show very little loss of sheep or cattle this winter, although it has been the severest yet known in the Territory.

ON THE FENCE.

The Farmers' Club also held a meeting in the hall of the Legislature on the subject of fencing in the growing crops. Resolutions were adopted stat-

DEATH ON THE TRACK. HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1872.

This forenoon an unknown man was run over an killed by the engine John M. Tobin, on the Hudson River Railroad, between Germantown and Living ston Creek. There was nothing on his person to indicate his name or residence except a card on which was written "W. Riley, Third street, Albang," The body was brought to this city and placed in a receiving vanit by Coroner Hauliban.

BOTTS AND HIS BRIDE.

The Mystery of Murderer Bott's Marriage.

An Interview with Mrs. Wilson, Living in Retirement in Paterson-What "Lizzie" Says About Botts and the Widow "Julia Jenkins"-She Stands by Her Affidavit and Refers to Joe McGorey, of Newark-Joe Turns the Tables on Her However-What He is Willing to Make Oath To-The Bill in the Legislature.

There is a chance that Botts, the murderer of "Pet" Halstead, will not be executed on Friday, next. The chance, it is true, is so siender that it may, be termed haircreath, is only one out of a thousand that he will hang; but suil there is a chance, and on that chance a great deal of public debate is now being had in Newark and throughout New Jersey. This chance, slender as it is is divided by two. First, it is the merest chance if the Legislature passes the bill to be introduced granting the Essex Court of Oyer and Terminer power to reopen the case, and then, even though it should pass, standing in the way is the chance of the Court's considering it a proper duty to avail itself of the power which would be granted. Leaving this question within a question, there looms up another question, which some consider of real and others of no consequence, except as a matter of mere information. This question is:—

WAS ROTTS MARRIED TO MRS. WILSON? The HERALD last Thursday printed the amidavis of the latter, emphatically declaring that she had not been. Subsequently Botts retterated his asserwas given him he could prove it. Now, there is to some woman in September, 1864, under the name of Julia Jenkins. He declares that the latter was the name assumed by Mrs. Wilson on the occasion of the nuptial ceremony, and was used to shield her from the consequences of marrying another while her present husband was still alive without having been divorced. With a view to the ascertainment of further particulars a HERALD reported ferretted out Mrs. Wilson's stopping place on Saturday. Her son, a young man of about nineteen, is employed in one of the great express offices on Broadway, and was first visited. He is quite a well-looking, well-spoken, bright and intelligent young man, who, while fully realizing the enormity of the part his mother, bore in the tragedy, is nevertheless full of the milk of human kindness for her. "She is my mother," he said, "and I would be worse than human to re-

of mining indices of feet.

In said, "and I would be worse than human to reject her, however great her fault may be." He gave the reporter his mother's address, with the caution that she might not care to see any one on such a mission. She had all along shown a decided aversion, since the trial, to saying anything that might injure Botts. On to Paterson proceeded the reporter. Mrs. Wilson is stopping with Mrs. Van't Riper, a married sister, residing on Chinton street.

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She is thirty-eight years of age, medium-sized, of rather slender form, and altogether is rather a genteel-looking woman. Not at all handsome, she is, nevertheless, not without attractions of face and figure, and years ago might have been quite good looking. She was dressed neatly in a black fabrie, trimmed with ince. In her manner she is easy and self-possessed, and would pass among a large class of people as being very leftylike. As far as personner goes she is immeasurably the murdener's superior. She readily answered every question put to her, and throughout the interview manifested a desire to avoid, as she herself said, "saying anything which, might seem cruef or hard about Botts; he had to suder exough."

IKR STORY.

might seem cruel or hard about Botts; he had to suder erough."

INER STORY.

IS as follows as regards the marriage question:
She first knew Botts, she said, in 1806, the year President Lincoin was killed, a year after the date of Botts' marriage to "Julia Jenkins." She had visited Little Falls in his company, she admitted, but only passed through it. The woman Jenkins, she said, was a New York widow whom Botts had packed up with on one of his sprees. Botts had packed up with on one of his sprees. Botts had packed up with on one of his sprees. Botts had packed up with on one of his sprees. Botts had held he all about Julia—how on one occasion that, he had bought a set of jewelry for her in a store on Broad street, Newaik, and how that she finally fan away from him, carrying with her his presents and his money. Once after Mrs. Wilson acquired Botts' acquaintance Julia returned and asked him for money, he had told her. She was unable to tell anything about the woman's whereabouts now. She denied the story which had been circulated regarding her having gone back to a life of shame. Since the murder she said she had been living with a married sister. The story that she had been keeping improper company with

A CRETAIN WELL-KNOWN NEWARKER

keeping improper company with
A CRETAIN WELL-KNOWN NEWARKER
she denounced as made out of whole coot. She
had gone to church frequently with her sons and
out with her brother-in-law, and was now solely
desirous of doing as near right as she could, she
knew she had been very bad, and was the cause of charity from the world. Big would try to bear it.
With emphasis she said she would freely give her
own life up if the sacrifice would undo what
had seen done. She said that Botts had never

said ne was satisfied, and told her the sooner she went the better. She went to the jail to see him a consequence of his importunities that her so doing would

SAVE HIS SOUL.

As regards his giving her his property, he had, she said, nothing to give. She had slopped going to or writing tith, as she found it made him no better, and only took his mind from his spiritual need. She pitted him, but the law was that a person who committed marder would have to ablore by the law. Regarding the book which Botts was reported to be getting up to be published after his doath, she said she understood it was to be for the benefit of Laylon, Botts' biographer. She thought such a book ought not to be published, as it might implicate innocent persons and do a good deat of narm.

In connection with the Juilla Jenkins marriage Mrs. Whison referred the reporter for corroboration of Mr. Joseph medforey, who keeps an oyster saioon on South Grange avenue, Newark, Leaving Airs. Wilson, the Herald man proceeded to the depot, intending to take the train for Newark, but the train had started considerably ahead of time, leaving him and a score of other people in a condition of mind bordering on insanity. The only reason for the neglect of the time table was that some baggage was in a hurry. The people bound for Newark had to get there via New York. Arrived in Newark, the reporter was soon at Jose M'Gorey's.

"Joe" is a short, chunky temperance man, who formerly kept the Provost House, on Broad street, above the Morris and Essex Railroad depot. While preparing some of his best bivalves he readily entered into conversation with the renorier on the subject of Botts without knowing the calling of his visitor. "Joe" said he thought there was very fittle chance for Botts, but Botts, but Pim danied here, and one day during his absence his wife ordered a cab, had her trurk put on it, and when asked it she was going away she replied, "Yee; I married Botts, but Pim damed her fore about like a crazy man and leit, too, Joe never saw Botts whe and man

IOE FATALITY.

Four Boys Drowned In the Acusbuct Rivers New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 21, 1872.
About twelve o'clock to-day seven boys attempted to cross the Acushnet River on the ice above the bridge, and when they were between Wilrs Point

and isle of Marsh the ice broke, and two sons of William Wikinson, aged respectively nine and eleven years, and two sons of William Smith, aged respectively ten and thirteen years, were drowned. The other boys were rescue.